

Analytical methods used in cognac industry
Dissolve in sulfuric acid. Dissolve
in dilute sulfuric acid.
After dilution neutralize with
alkali. The alkali must be
carefully chosen so as not to
dissolve the sugar which is
already freed from coloring material.
This is done by adding a
small amount of alkali to the
sample and then adding
a small amount of acid.
After this is done
with the previous neutralization,
the product must be freed previously
from tannins and coloring material. This is
done by adding a small amount of
coal in water. In a conical flask the
procedure is first a conical flask containing
about 25 ml of water. 2-3 drops of water
are added to the sample. Then
the residue with most excess
of alkali.

SYNTHETIC, D. A.

Branly

Dilution of cognac alcohols prior to analysis. Vin. 800117, no. 5, May 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

DYMCHISHIN, D. A.

Problem of determining proof of brandies. vin. SSSR 12, No 9, 1952.

1. DYMCHISHIN, D. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Champagne (Wine)
7. Syrup dosage in champagne production.
Vin. SSSR 12, no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

U S S R .

/ Improving wine with an acetamide taste. D. A. Dynisid-
chuk, *Priroda i Vinogradarstvo S.S.R.*, 13, No. 4-16-47
(1953). Some wines contain high amounts of amide N and
ammonium N develop a highly undesirable Ac NH₂ taste.
The quality of such wines was improved and made acceptable
for use by pasteurization at 63-70° without following
chilling, followed by aeration, clarification with 0.4 g.
copper/L, decantation of the clear product, and adding to it
of 25% of 44 vol. of the same, but conditioned, wine to
decrease the amt. of volatile acids. E. Wierbicki

U.S.S.R.

Process of aging of cognac alcohol. D. A. Dymchishin.
Voprosy Khimicheskoy Tekhnologii i Primeneniya Molekulyarnoi Khimii 10, No. 1
1965. A discussion including: chemistry of the
oxidative processes, the mechanism of the oxidation reaction,
main reactions, i.e., AcH + O-O → [CH₃C(=O)H-
(O-O)] → CH₃C(=O)-O-O-H (I), I + AcH → 2AcOH,
and I + 2EtOH → 3 AcH + 2H₂O, and synthesis reactions
(formation of org. esters and acetals). E. Wierbleki.

DYMCHISHIN, D.A.

Determination of sugar in vermouth. D. A. Dymchishin.
Sadorodetsko, Vinogradarstvo i Vinodelic Mestnosti II, No. 1,
43-6(1958).—A volumetric method is described for the detn.
of sugar in vermouth. Sucrose is previously hydrolyzed to
reducing sugars with dil. HCl and the tannin substances
pptd. by a proper addn. of $Pb(AcO)_2$. To the tannin-free
sample Fehling solns. are added and the excess of the solns.
is then titrated hot by a standard 1% soln. of invert sugar.
At the end point the blue color due to the Fehling solns.
turns entirely colorless and the ppt. is the red Cu_2O . After
addn. of the Fehling solns. to the sample the mixt. should be
brought to boiling within 2 min., then 3 drops of methylene
blue is added, the slow boiling continued for the addnl. 2
min., and only then the titration should start and it should
be completed after 1 min. The sugar concn. of the exptl.
samples should be diluted to 0.4% or below. When too
much $Pb(AcO)_2$ has been used for the pptn. of tannins, a few
drops of satd. aq. soln. of $NaHPO_4$ is added to remove the
excess of $Pb(AcO)_2$ from the sample. E. Wierbicki

AUTHOR: Dymchishin, V.N.

SOV/109-4-6-7/27

TITLE: Distribution of Pulse Durations at the Output of a
Coincidence Circuit (Raspredeleniye dlitel'nosti impul'sov
na vkhode skhemy sovpadeniy)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6,
pp 960 - 965 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is assumed that the fluctuations at the inputs of the coincidence circuit are uncorrelated. Secondly, since the coincidence circuits normally operate with the normalised type of fluctuations, only this type of problem is considered. Furthermore, it is assumed that the coincidence circuit is inertialless, i.e. a coincidence occurs also when the front of one input pulse coincides with the trailing edge of another pulse. The input pulses are normally amplitude-and-duration-normalised. The normalisation process converts the fluctuation into a random sequence of pulses having identical amplitudes and durations. The normalising procedure is illustrated in Figure 1; this shows the coincidence of n pulses. It is seen that the output pulse having a duration z is formed in effect by a pair

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of pulses; one of these is the least shifted in time, while the other is the most delayed. The event z which results in the appearance of an output pulse, whose duration is contained in the interval $z, z + dz$, is due to two events, A and B. The event A is a result of the combination of n input pulses which contain a pair of pulses whose time shift t_{ij} lies in the interval $z, z + dz$. The event B results from the fact that the shift of the remaining $(n - 2)$ pulses with respect to the first pulse, is greater or equal to z . The probability density distribution $W_n(z)$ for the duration of the output pulse of the circuit is, therefore, given by:

$$W_n(z) = \frac{n-1}{\tau} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\tau}\right)^{n-2} \quad (1).$$

The distribution function $F_n(z)$ is, therefore, given by
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Eq (2). Graphs of function W_N and F_N for various values of n are shown in Figures 2. The mathematical expectation and the spread of the quantity z are represented by Eqs (3) and (4), respectively. When the input fluctuations are only amplitude-normalised, the component events of the event z are the events A, B and Δ . The events A and B are the same as before, while the event Δ stems from the fact that the duration of each of n input pulses is longer than the shift t_c of that pair of pulses which produces the output pulse having a duration z . The probability density is therefore given by Eq (5), where C is a normalising factor and t_{\max} is the maximum duration of the input pulse. The final expression for the probability density is given by:

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$$w(z) = \frac{2n - 1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\tau}\right)^{2n-2} \quad (6)$$

This is valid when the distribution of the durations of the input pulses is uniform. When the input signals of the coincidence circuit are in the form of periodic pulses mixed with fluctuations, the problem may be solved by determining the probability density $w(\tau_2)$ of the event

τ_2 . This is also a result of a simultaneous occurrence of three events A, B and Δ . The probability density is expressed by the last equation on p 965, where $\varphi_1(t_B)$ represents the probability density of the instants τ_B and the appearance of the input pulses with respect to the original start of the periodic signal; the probability $\varphi_2(t_K)$ defines the instants of the termination of input

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Circuit

pulses with respect to the original pulse of the periodic signal; t_o is the duration of a periodic pulse in the absence of the fluctuations. The author expresses his gratitude to V.I. Tikhonov for constructive criticism. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1958

Card 5/5

COUNTRY : USSR M
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104676
AUTHOR : Klimenka, V. G., Dymchishina, T. D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Proteins in the Seed of Kidney Bean Species and Forms.
PERIOD. PUB. : Ueh. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 28, 59-70
ABSTRACT : Results of an analysis of the seed of 8 species of kidney bean, represented by 25 test specimens, for the content of total N, protein and its different forms. Differences exist in the content of total, extractive, and intrinsically albuminous N among the kidney bean species and forms being studied. The content of these forms of N is greatly influenced.

Card: 1/2

DYMCHISHINA-KRIVENTSOVA, T.D.

Comparative indices of bacterial flora in some reservoirs of
Moldavia. Izv. AN Mold. SSR no.5:56-63 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

BYZGU, S.Ye., mlad. nauchn. sotr.; DYMCHISHINA-KRIVENTSOVA, T.D.,
mlad. nauchn. sotr.; NABEREZHNYY, A.I., kand. biol. nauk;
TOMNATIK, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk; SHALAR', V.M., mlad.
nauchn. sotr.; YAROSHENKO, M.F., doktor biol. nauk;

[Dubossary Reservoir; development and piscicultural
significance] Dubossarskoe vodokhranilishche; stanovlenie i
rybokhoziaistvennoe znachenie. [By] S.E.Byzgu i dr. Moskva,
(MIRA 18:3)
Nauka, 1964. 228 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for
Yaroshenko).

DYMCHISHINA-KRIVENTSOVA, T. S.

Bacterial plankton in small reservoirs of Molchanovka River, Russia.
Mold no. 2:68-S1 16L (MIPR 18470)

DYUREK, A.P., inzh.

Mastering powerful rotary kilns. Cement 30 no.3:17-18 May-June '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

L. Zdolbunovskiy cementno-shifernyy kombinat.

DYMCHUK, G.K.

127-12-9/28

AUTHORS: Lugovskiy, S.I., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences and
Dymchuk, G.K. and Gershun, O.S., Mining Engineers

TITLE: On the Reserve of Air for Mine Ventilation (O rezerve vozdukha
dlya provetrvaniya rudnikov)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1957, No 12, pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The amount of air for ventilation of mines is computed usually by taking into account an approximate coefficient of reserve. In a series of cases the calculated air quantity proved to be insufficient for the ventilation of mines. One of the reasons for this insufficiency are the considerable leakages through caved workings. A part of them, however, can be eliminated, and the total amount of leakages can be reduced by 70%. It is therefore recommended to increase the value of the air reserve coefficient from 1.1 or 1.25 as used presently to 1.4 up to 1.6, even after taking into account the leakage reduction. The article contains 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

LUGOVSKIY, S.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; DYMCHUK, G.K., gornyy inzhener

Improve mine ventilation sistema. Gor.zhur. no.5:30-33 My '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Mine ventilation)

BUGOVSKY, S.I., prof., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHIKHET, G.D., inzh.; KOROGJENKO,
N.P., inzh.

Efficient methods of ventilating stopes blocks during the mining
of thick ore deposits. Zap. nauch. trud. KGBI no.1086(-79)-61
(in RA 2758)

1. Ottetsivayushchiy redaktsionnyy komitet "Voprosy nauchnykh trudov"
Krivorochskogo gornotekhnicheskogo instituta" (for Bugovskiy)

LUGOVSKIY, S.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; DYMCHUK, G.K.,
gornyy inzh.

Characterization of mines by the difficulty and efficiency
of ventilation. Gor. zhur. no.10:61-67 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

NEMCHENKO, A.A., gornyy inzhener; DYMCHUK, G.K., gornyy inzhener;
KIRICHENKO, A.M., gornyy inzhener

Aerodynamic resistance of hydraulic heating equipment.
Sbor.nauch.trud. KGRI no. 21:110-115 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

DIMCHIK, G.F., gornyy inzh.

Calculation of the resistance of stoping blocks in mine
ventilation systems with drift collectors. Chornauch. trud.
KOMI no. 21:133-135 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

DYMCHUK, G.K., gornyy insh.

Reversing the ventilating current. Sbor.nauch.trud. KGD
no. 21:153-156 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

LEGWICKY, Jozef, prof., doktor techn. inż.; OKRĘG, Stefan, dr.

Variations of mine ventilation systems with drift collectors.
Mier. nauk. techn. MUNI no. 23-63-93 '63 (MRA 17-8)

Selecting a method of mine ventilation. MHD. 1974-11.

SYMCINK, N.K.

Characteristics of nine ventilation systems with drift collectors. Stor. nanch. strud. 8000 pe. d'ir 130-130 M

Calculating the distance between centers of cross-sections of the drift collectors. Stor. nanch. strud. 8000 pe. d'ir 130-130 M
(M RA 2185)

LUGOVSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich; DYMCHUK, Gennadiy Konstantinovich;
DROBOT, Boris Yakovlevich; AVRANCHUK, Rostislav Nikiforovich.
Prinimali uchastiye: MAR'ENKOV, V.V.; BAKIROV, U.Kh.;
NIKITIN, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STEBAKOV, B.A.,
gorn. inzh., otv. red.

[Ventilation of mines and strip mines] Ventiliatsiia shakht i
kar'ev. [By] S.I.Lugovskii i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra,"
1964. 306 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZYMALEV, G.S., gornyy inzh.; KHIVRENKO, A.F., gornyy inzh.; RED'KO, I.A.,
gornyy inzh.; DYMCHUK, G.K., gornyy inzh.

Ways of reducing expenditures for mine ventilation. Gor. zhur.
(MIRA 18:12)
no. 12:10-13 D '65.

DYMOZAK, Miroslaw

The Zamech Mechanical Works in Elblag, as a leading center
in the designing of electric power production plants. Przegl
techn no.20:6 20 My '62.

DYMECKI, Jan Lech, mgr inz.

Possibilities of modernizing the structure line of ship
shafts. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.7:227-229 Jl '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcji Okretowych nr 1, Gdansk.

DYNECKI, Jan, mgr inż.

Technical progress in design, technology, assembling, and main-
tenance and repair services. Bud okretowe Warszawa 9 no.108
361-362 *64

1. Central Ship Design Office No.1, Gdańsk.

STANIEWICZ, Dorota; DYPECKI, Jerzy

Mental disorders in a case of multiple myeloma. Polski tygod.lek.
15 no.15:553-555 11 Ap '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Psychiatrycznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w
Pruszkowie; kierownik: doc. dr med. Jan Jaroszynski i z Pracowni
Histopatologii Ukladu Nerwowego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego;
kierownik: doc.dr med. Maria Filipowicz. Dyrektor Instytutu Psy-
choneurologicznego: prof.dr med. Z.W. Kuligowski.
(MYELOMA PLASMA CELL psychol.)

DYMECKI, Jerzy; KOZLOWSKI, Piotr

Heterolateral intracranial murmur in a case of cerebral angioma.
Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.27:1037-1039 4 Jl '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego - Ordynator Oddz: prof. dr med.
Z.W.Kuligowski oraz z Pracowni Radiologicznej - Kierownik
Pracowni: P.Kozłowski, Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie;
dyr. prof. dr med Z.W.Kuligowski.
(HEMANGIOMA diag)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS diag)
(AUSCULTATION)

JEZEWSKA, Ewa; BUKSOWICZ, Czeslaw; TARNOWSKA-DZIDUSZKOWA, Eugenia;
DYMICKI, Jerzy

On the problem of interparoxysmal symptomatology of myoclonus
epilepsy. Neurologia etc. polska 11 no.1:21-31 Ja-F '61.

(EPILEPSY diag)

KOZLOWSKI, Piotr; DYMĘCKI, Jerzy

Arteriosclerosis of the ophthalmic artery and role of the artery in collateral circulation. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 2:195-202 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Sodersjukhset w Sztokholmie (Kierownik: dr S.Lofstedt); z Pracowni Neuroradiologicznej (kier.: dr med. P.Kozłowski) i Pracowni Neuropatologicznej (kier.: dr med. J.Dymęcki) Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego Dyrektor Instytutu w Pruszkowie prof. dr med. Z.W.Kuligowski.

ALAPIN, Boleslaw; TYMECKI, Jerzy

A case of fatal brain complication during trimethoprimine treatment. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 14 no. 1 1970-707
SluAg '64

1. Ze Szpitala dla Nervow i Psychicznych Chorych im. prof.
J. Mazurkiewicza w Bruszkowicach (Ordynator: doc. dr. med.
B. Alapin) i z Pracowni Neuropatologicznej Instytutu Psycho-
neurologii w Bruszkowicach (Kierownik: dr. med. J. Tymek; dyrektor: prof. Z.W. Kuligowski).

DYMECKI, K.

"Some Problems of Short-Term Courses of Special Training in the Provinces." p.305
"A Conference Concerning Training Organized by the Association of Polish Engineers,
February 4, 1953." p.306
"The Research Institute on Vibration and the Institute of Electronics of the Polish
Academy of Sciences." p.306
(PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY Vol. 29, no. 7, July 1953 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

DYMECKI, S.

DYMECKI, S.

"The mining industry's bureaus of design." p. 445. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY.
Vol. 10, No. 12, Dec. 1954. Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

DYMECKI WACLAWE

Determination of fat in oily seeds Stefan Sabiniewicz
and Wacław Dymek (Mazowieckie Sanitary Committee, Warsaw,
Poland) Rocznik Państwowego Zakładu Nauk i
Rozwoju (1954) (Free in summary) Rocz. Państw. Zakł. Nauk i Rozw. 1954, No.
86-90(1954) (Free in summary) Rocz. Państw. Zakł. Nauk i Rozw. 1954, No.
86-90(1954) (Free in summary) Rocz. Państw. Zakł. Nauk i Rozw. 1954, No.

fat. Fat was applied to analyses of oil and residue
from the extraction of oil. A. B. Z. A. B. Z. A. B. Z.
residue with hot warm water
residue and the filter paper to const. wt. in a
paper capsule. Place in a Soxhlet apparatus from
regular manner for 2-3 hrs. The fat content is calc'd. from
the loss of wt. of the capsule during extr.

GANCARZ, Z.; DYMĘK, E.

Clinical and epidemiological observations on an outbreak of
trichinellosis in bydgoszcz, Poland, 1959. Wiadomosci parazyt.
6, no.4:334 '60.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Department of Parasitology in
Warsaw and San.-Epid. Station in Bydgoszcz, Poland.
(TRICHINOSIS epidemic)

DYMEK, Feliks

On strains and dislocations in the stratum of a worked on
layer in the light of the linear theory of elasticity.
Archiw gorn 6 no.4:283-313 '61.

DYMEK, Feliks

Combined problem of the boundary value of the elasticity theory for an infinite band and its application to problems of the mechanics of rocks. Archiw gorn 7 no.3:291-319 '62.

P/006/62/010/004/004
D257/D308

AUTHOR:

Dymek, Feliks

TITLE:

A problem of the bending of a plate strip

PERIODICAL:

Rozprawy Inżynierskie, v. 10, no. 4, 1962, 731-756

TEXT: Using Sofie Germain's theory of thin isotropic plates,
the author solves the problem of the infinite plate strip of uniform
thickness h , clamped along the edge $x = 0$, with variable load along
the free edge $x = a$, described by

$$\nabla_1^2 \nabla_1^2 w(x,y) = 0 \quad (2)$$

and

$$\nabla_1^2 \nabla_1^2 w(x,y) = \frac{p(x,y)}{K} \quad (3)$$

where $x(x,y)$ - deformed middle surface of the plate, K - flexural
rigidity of the plate, $p(x,y)$ - load. Assuming that $w(x,y)$ and $p(y)$

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DYMEK, Feliks

Problem of the elastic semiplane as applied to problems of
rock mechanics. Gornictwo Krakow no. 9217-55 '63.

I. Katedra Wytrzymalosci Materiałów, Akademia Górnictwa-Hutnicza, Kraków.

DYMEK, Feliks

Some mixed border value problems of the theory of elasticity
for an unlimited wedge and its application to problems of
mining mechanics. Archiw gorn 8 no. 2:129-151 '63.

DYMEK, Feliks

Infinitely long cantilever plate loaded with one axial
force. Rozpr. inz. PAN 11 no. 3:411-423 '63

1. Politechnika, Krakow.

DYMEK S.

DYMEK, S.

Turbulent countryside.

p. 6 (Zolnierz Polski) No. 23, Oct. 1957, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

DYMEK, S.

"Equation with a variable unknown."

p. 5 (Zolnierz Polski) No. 2, Jan. 1958
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

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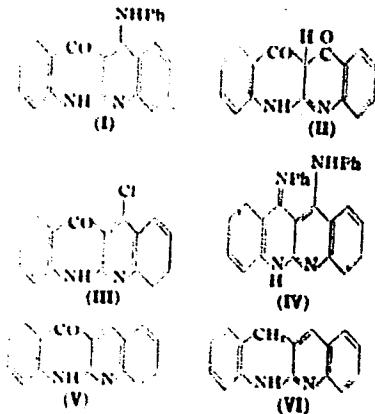
SEARCHED AND INDEXED

INDEXED AND SERIALIZED

Synthesis of 2-(4-dialkylaminophenoxy)quinolines derivatives. II. K. Henrardt and W. Draxl (with M. Glowacka, M. Kretzschmar and J. Kröck) (Recs. Chem., 1968, 18, 145-147).—Di-p-tolylacetamide and Pb(NCO)₂ at 220° (4 hr.) yield 2-amino-8-p-tolyl-6-methyl-4-phenylquinoline, m.p. 191° (hydrochloride, m.p. 212°); NO₂-derivative, m.p. 163° (decomp.). It hydrolyzed by NaOH-EtOH to 2-p-tolyl-6-chloro-8-dimethylaminoquinoline, m.p. 303-305°, and this further to 2-(4-diphenylaminophenoxy)quinoline, m.p. >327° (NHPbAc and CO(NHPh)₂, II), heated at 260° for 5 hr., yield 2-(4-dialkylaminoquinoline) [nitrate, m.p. 212° (decomp.); sulfate, m.p. 312°; NO₂-derivative, m.p. 212-215°; Br-derivative (III), m.p. 194-196° (hydrochloride, m.p. 212°)]. 2-Aminobromoquinoline (III), PCl₅, and PdCl₄ (8 hr. at the b.p.) afford 4-chloro-2-aminquinoline, m.p. 161°. (III) in 15% KOH and Me₂SO₄ (30 min.

A-3

Cyclization reactions of acetylido derivatives with 4-aminobenzoquinones
Kurylowa, K., Drewnowik and W. Dymek (Univ.
Krakow, Poland). *Reacts. Chem.* 20, 38-40 (1940).
PhNHAc (10 g.) and 30 g. (PhNH)₂CO on heating 3 hrs.
(220-230°), treating the mixt. with warm EtOH (to dis-
solve appear, 8 g. 2,4-diaminoquinoline), and extg. the
residue with *Cellit*, gives the compds. I and II (in soln.
and as residue, resp.). I, m. 323°, is obtained in 2.5 g.



100%. II is also obtained on heating 2.5 g. I, 1.2 g. KOH,
and 20 cc. EtOH at 200° (under pressure). Ic (5 g.),
25 g. PCl₅ and 30 cc. POCl₃ on boiling 3 hrs. and hy-
drolysis, give III, m. above 400°. III (2 g.) and 10 cc.
PhNH₂ on boiling and addn. of HCl give the HCl salt of Ic
from which I is obtained with NaOH. II (5 g.), 25 g.
PCl₅ and 30 cc. POCl₃ on boiling 3 hrs., addn. of *Cellit*,
and reaction of the insol. chlorination residue with 25 cc.
PhNH₂, give IV, m. 230-40°; HCl salt m. 305°; *picrate*
m. 285°; *acetate* m. 202-5°. II (5 g.) in 50 cc. AcOH and
50 cc. concd. HCl with 25 g. Zn-Hg gives the HCl salt of V
which with NaOH yields VI, m. 327°; *picrate* m. 277°.
The distn. of I, II, IV, and V in a stream of II over Zn dust
gives VI, m. 201°; *picrate* m. 241°. VI is identical with
the compd. prep'd. by Reissert (*Ber.* 27, 2257 (1894)).
The formation of I and II is postulated as follows: (1)
(PhNH)₂CO + PhNHAc → PhNHCOMe; NPh + PhNCO
+ H₂O; (2) PhNHCOMe; NPh + 2 PhNCO → (PhNH-
CO)₂ClC(NPh); NPh (V); (3) A → I + PhNH₂ +
H₂O, and A → II + 2 PhNH₂. H. H. Sonant

DYNAMIC HYDROGENATION

A new synthesis of 2,4-dichloroquinazoline. Walechko
Dymek (Univ. Lublin, Poland). Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Skłodowskie Sect. A-V, 6, No. 3, 25-40 (1951).

Reaction of PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (10 g) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., added hot to EtOH, cooled, treated with concd. HCl gave 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) isolated as the hydrochloride, needles m. 115°. 1 HCl was also obtained by heating PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and PhN₂CO₂H (10 g) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., heating for 3 hrs. at 230°, and working up with EtOH and HCl as above. 1 HCl with dil. NaHCO₃ gave 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) as yellow needles from dil. EtOH, m. 115°. 1 g - I m. 125°.

Reaction of PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., added hot to EtOH, cooled, treated with concd. HCl gave 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (II), m. 115°. 1 g PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) in EtOH at 220-30° for 3 hrs. and worked up as above gave II (II) and not the expected 2-chloro-4-aminobenzimidazole. Reaction of PhN₂CONH₂, PhN₂CO₂H, and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., added hot to EtOH, cooled, treated with concd. HCl, and worked up as above gave II (II) and not the expected 2-chloro-4-aminobenzimidazole.

With ice, dissolved in Et₂O, dried with CaCl₂, and distilled under reduced pressure gave 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (III), m. 115°. III in EtOH heated with excess PhNH₂ for 40 min. to boiling gave I isolated as the HCl salt. It was suspended in the cold, neutralized with dil. NaHCO₃, and dried. PhN₂C₆H₄CONH₂ was also present, but it was not identified. The quinazoline structure is present in the major products having the amine structure. Reactions of acetamide and benzyl chlorides in EtOH at 220° and 230° may be due to side reactions. The author suggests that the reaction may be "Acid-catalyzed" and using PhNH₂ heated at 200° for 1 hr., cooled slightly, treated with 14 g PhN₂C₆H₄S, and heated for 4 hrs. At 210° the product was m. 115°.

Reaction of PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., added hot to EtOH, cooled, treated with concd. HCl, and worked up as above gave II (II) and not the expected 2-chloro-4-aminobenzimidazole. The author suggests that the reaction may be "Acid-catalyzed" and using PhNH₂ heated at 200° for 1 hr., cooled slightly, treated with 14 g PhN₂C₆H₄S, and heated for 4 hrs. At 210° the product was m. 115°.

Reaction of PhN₂CONH₂ (10 g) and 2,4-dichloroquinazoline (I) in EtOH at 220° for 3 hrs., added hot to EtOH, cooled, treated with concd. HCl, and worked up as above gave II (II) and not the expected 2-chloro-4-aminobenzimidazole. The author concludes that the intermediate condensation products of PhN₂CONH₂, and PhNH₂ are involved in the water formed in the reaction giving PhN₂C(Me)Ph (IV), PhNH₂, and CO₂ from PhN₂C₆H₄CONH₂ or PhN₂CC(Me)NH₂ and BzOH from PhN₂CCPh₂CH₂ (V). IV and V then react with PhN₂C₆H₄S to give III and II, respectively. [J. R. Spencer]

Methyl benzyl ketone reactions with aniline and phenyl mustard oil. Wojciech Dymek, Jan Masek, and Maria Wojtas (Zaklad Chem. Org. Wyd. Mat. Fiz. Nauk. U.M.C.S., Lublin). *Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Skłodowskiei Sect. AA*, 8, 37-43 (1953) [Pub. 1955]. Phenyl benzyl ketone, in equimolar amounts, were heated 1 hr. at 200°, cooled, gradually treated with an equimolar amt. of Pb(NaS)₂, heated 3 hrs. to 240°, treated while hot with EtOH, acidified strongly with HCl, the ppt. filtered off, washed with a small amt. of EtOH, recrystall from EtOH, treated with 10% Na₂CO₃, boiled for 0.5 hr., several drops of 5% K₂Cr₂O₇ added, the ppt. filtered off, washed with warm H₂O, and finally crystl. from dil. EtOH to yield rods of 2-benzyl-4-anilinoquinoline (I), m. 184-6°; HCl salt (II), needles m. 328-28°; picrate, rhombic squares, m. 213-13°; disuccinimido, orange rods, m. 173-1° (disulfonate m. 200°); II (4 g.), 28 g. EtOH, and 20 g. K₂CO₃ autoclaved dry at 200° yielded on acidification 2-benzyl-4-phenylquinoline (III), m. 215-17° (from EtOH). III, 1 g., 6 g. EtOH, and some POCl₂ refluxed 1 hr. gave 2-benzyl-4-chloroquinoline, m. 184-6° (from EtOH). When 2 g. III and 0.1 g. Zn dust were slowly distd., a distillate (IV) was obtained, picrate, m. 184-6°; mesiodide, m. 218° (from EtOH). 2-Toluidine (10 g.) and 12.5 g. PhCH₂COMe heated 1 hr. at 200°, cooled, treated with 14 g. 3-MeOEtNCS, and heated 3 hrs. to 240°, yielded 2-benzyl-4-*p*-toluidino-6-methylquinoline (V), m. 166-17° (from EtOH); picrate, m. 249° (decomp.). V (1 g.), 10 g. EtOH, and 25 ml. EtOH autoclaved 0 hrs. at 220° gave after acidification with HCl, 2-benzyl-4-hydroxy-6-methylquinoline, m. 240° (from EtOH).

Synthesis of 2,4-di(arylamino)quinoxaline and its derivatives.

H. Wierusz-Dymek, J. M. Matyi and A. Boguska-Waksmundzka (Zawod Lekarzyckiego, Krakow, Poland)

Chem. Ztg., 1960, 84, 104, 106; Ber., 1960, 93, 5455.

Sklodowska, Lublin-Pisanie, Soc. 13, 8, 46, 50, 52, 1960, cf. C.A. 40, 13115.

8 g. and 3.7 g. *s*-MeC₆H₄N₂SO₃ and 10 ml.

30 ml. EtOH and 10 ml. H₂O were heated for a long period gave a yellow precipitate which was treated with concentrated H₂SO₄, washed with H₂O, H₂SO₄, and recrystallized from EtOH. Yield 6.5 g.

100 ml. *n*-heptane was added to a suspension of 10 g. of the product in 10 ml. H₂O.

ml. 50% alc. KOH autoclaved 4 hrs. at 140°, and the hydrolysate dissolved in 20 ml. H₂O, filtered, lightly acidified with

HCl, and crystallized from EtOH gave 2-hydroxy-4-*o*-toluidino-

8-methylquinoxoline, m.p. 212°. 1.2 g. autoclaved 4 hrs.

at 140° gave 9,4-dihydro-8-methylquinoxaline, m.p. 200°.

1.2 g. of the product was dissolved in 10 ml. EtOH and 10 ml.

H₂O was added, 20 ml. *n*-heptane was added, and the mixture

10 ml. 140° alc. KOH was added, and the mixture was heated for 4 hrs. at 140°.

1.2 g. of the product was obtained, m.p. 212°.

1.2 g. of the product was dissolved in 10 ml. EtOH and 10 ml.

H₂O, 20 ml. *n*-heptane was added, and the mixture was heated for 4 hrs. at 140°.

1.2 g. of the product was obtained, m.p. 212°.

DYMER SPECTECH

R-1000s of acetanilide with aniline and phenylhydrazine
Eustachy Wojciech Dynek, Kazimierz Brzozowski
Institute of Organic Chemistry, Warsaw University
PL-02-048 Warsaw, Poland
J. Org. Chem., 1961, 26, 1541 (Publ. 1968) - Anilino-
acetanilide (II) and PhNHCS (III) are heated at 200° in
a vacuum tube for 3,5 minutes. IV - 2,4-dianilinophenyl
acetanilide, V - 2,4-dianilinophenyl
phenylhydrazine, VI - 2,4-dianilinophenyl
phenylhydrazinecarboxylic acid. Yields 20-25%.
Heated under pressure with KOH at 180° for 3,5 hours
2,4-dianilinophenylhydrazine (VI), m.p. 261°,
m.p. 262°, hydrochloride, m.p. 367°. VI with
MgSO₄ yields 2,6-dicyano-4-anilinophenyl
acetanilide. The mechanism of the reaction is proposed.

Frances M. Johnson

*✓ Synthesis of 5-arylamino-3,4-diaryl-1,2,4-triazine-6-ones
✓ Czechoslovakia*

Sect. AA. 9. 61-38104. 1. 4-*p*-nitrophenylthioureasemicarbazide heated with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride yields 4-*p*-nitro-2-mercapto-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine-1,6-dione, m. 248°. 2. 4-*p*-nitro-2-mercapto-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine-1,6-dione, m. 248°, heated with Ac₂O at 100° under nitrogen pressure at 200° yields 5-nitro-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine, m. 255-6°. 3. *p*-Methoxyphenylthioureasemicarbazide heated with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride yields 4-*p*-methoxy-2-mercapto-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine, II, m. 250°. 4. 2-mercapto-3,4-di-*p*-tolyl-1,2,4-triazine, III, m. 248°, heated with Ac₂O yields the Ac deriv., m. 255°. 5. 2-mercapto-3-(benzoyl)-4-phenylthioureasemicarbazide, m. 250°, heated with aniline-3-(*p*-tolyl)-4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazine, III with aic KOH yields 5-*p*-tolyl-3-(benzoyl)-1,2,4-triazine, m. 316°. 6. 2-mercapto-3,4-di-*p*-tolyl-1,2,4-triazine, III, heated with Ac₂O yields 5-*p*-tolyl-3,4-di-*p*-tolyl-1,2,4-triazine, m. 340°.

DZIEK, Wojciech; SYBISTOWICZ, Danuta

Condensation of N-phenyl-N' - (2-naphthyl)-guanidine with phenyl isothiocyanate; synthesis of 2,4-dianiline-5,6-benzoquinazoline. Roczn chemii 36 no.11:1639-1644.

1. Department of General Chemistry, School of Economics,
Krakow.

DYMEK, Wojciech, JANIK, Boleslaw; ZIMON, Romuald

New method for obtaining 1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-formyl-5-pyrazolone.
Acta pol. pharm. 20 no.1:9-14 '63.

1. Z Katedry Chemii Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
Kierownik: prof. dr W. Dymek.
(PYRAZOLES) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

DYMEK, Wojciech; SYBISTOWICZ, Danuta

New synthesis of 2,4-dianilino-5,6-benzoquinazoline. Rocznik chemii
37 no.5:547-552 '63.

I. Department of General Chemistry, School of Economics, Krakow.

DYMĘK, Wojciech; JĄCZEK, Bolesław; SAMSON, Okuniew

Studies on pyrazole derivatives. I. Acta Pol. pharm. 11 no.2:
211-216 '64.

I. Z Katedry Chemicznej Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Dymęk).

DYMEK, Wojciech; JANIK, Boleslaw; ZIMON, Romuald

Studies on pyrazole derivatives. Pt.2. Acta Pol. pharm. 22 no.3:
209-217 '65.

1. Z Katedry Chemicznej Farmaceutycznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Dymek).

DYMEK, Zdzislaw; NOWAKOWSKI, Adam

Economic evaluation of steel casting in ingots when using the siphon and the overhead method. Metal i odlew no. 9:81-95 '63.

1. Katedra Rachunkowosci Statystyki, Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

DYMEK, Zdzislaw; NOWAKOWSKI, Adam, mgr

Rational utilization of the melt card. Wiad hut 19 no.4:90-95 Ap
'63.

DYMEK, Zdzislaw, dr.; NOWAKOWSKI, Adam, mgr

Determination of causes and the consequences of violating
the average melting time of steel. Wiad hut 15 no.10:309-
311 O '64.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24174

Author : Dymel, J.

Inst :

Title : Methods of Production and Enrichment of
Commercial Sands in Czechoslovakia.

Orig Pub : Mater. budowl., 1958, 13, No 6, 184-187

Abstract : A report pertaining to the methods of
production and enrichment of commercial
sands for the glass and steel industries,
as well as for structural purposes is pre-
sented. Considerable advantages of employ-
ing hydromechanical methods of production

Card : 1/2

H - 58

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24174

and transportation of the pulp as compared to other methods are indicated (greater productivity, lower operating cost). The Czechoslovakian factories employ hydraulic fractionation which yields sands uniform in composition. Described also is a profitable storage method that eliminates the necessity of erecting expensive reinforced concrete settlers, and that insures an easy loading of sand into the transport facilities. Data pertaining to technological and economic factors is presented. -- L. Sedov

Card : 2/2

DYMENT, B.

Innovator G.S.Kononov. Mashinostroitel' no.6:8 Je '62.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Leningrad--Machinery industry)

DYMENT, I. N.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics,
Machinery

May 52

"Method for Determining the Optimum Performance Conditions of Hydraulic Machines,"
I. N. Dyment, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroit" No 5, pp 31-35

Discusses testing of pumps and turbines and develops simplified method for establishing most favorable conditions for their operation, based on assumption that rate of flow in any point of its cross section under definite

230716

hydraulic conditions is proportional to water discharge. As result, actual values of efficiency may be replaced by conditional values with constant coeff of proportionality. Optimum operational conditions for hydraulic machines correspond to max of these conditional values.

230716

DYMENT, I. N.

"New method for calculation of highest efficiency of hydraulic machines." Tr. from
the Russian p. 117

TECHNICKA PRACNA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri Slovenskej akademii
vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 3, 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI) LC, Vol 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

BYKOV, L.S.; DYMENT, I.N.

The Moscow Canal. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:34-37 Ag '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Upravleniya kanala imeni Moskvy (for Bykov).
 2. Glavnnyy gidrolog Upravleniya kanala imeni Moskvy (for Dymen).
- (Moscow Canal)

USMANOV, Yu.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR, otd. za vypusk;
KHRIZMAN, I.A., glav. red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., red.; ABDUL'MENEV,
M.I., red.; DIMENT, O.N., red.; IMAYEV, M.G., red.; MOSKOVICH,
S.M., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.I., red.; SERGEYEV, L.I., red.;
SIMONOV, V.D., red.

[Chemicalization of agriculture in Bashkiria] Khimizatsii sel'-
skogo khoziaistva Bashkirii; trudy konferentsii. Ufa, Bashkirske
respublikanskoe pravlenie Vses. khim. ob-va im. D.I. Mendeleva.
No.1. 1959. 117 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Respublikanskaya konferentsiya po voprosam khimizatsii sel'-
skogo khozyaystva BASSR
(Bashkiria--Agricultural chemistry)

DYMENT, P.A.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of early surgery in traumatic intumescent cataracts. Oft.zhur. 15 no.2:72-76 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Stalinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii i kliniki glaznoy travmy (direktor kliniki - prof. I.F. Kopp).

(CATARACT)

DYMENT, Yu.A. (Kiyev)

Relation between some symptoms of the clinical course of angioreticuloma of the cerebellum and morphological changes in the cerebral vascular system. Vrach.delo no.7:757 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Patomorfologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. B.S.Khominskij)
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta neyrokhirurgii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya USSR
(CEREBELLUM--TUMORS) (BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

DENT, Yu.I., Cand.Med.Sci---(diss) "Angiectasias of the cerebellum
and their surgical treatment." Lv'ov, 1950. 14 pp (Min. of Health USSR.
Lv'ov State Med Inst), 200 copies (IL,26-58,116)

DYMENT, Z. M.

DYMENT, Z. M. --"Constructions of Regions of the p^n Degree with Certain Soluble Galois Groups." Belorussian State U imeni V. I. Lenin, Minsk, 1955
(Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 37, 10 September 1955

DYMENT, Z. M.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Constructing fields of the F^n degree containing several solvable Galois groups." Minsk, 1961. 8 pp; (Ministry of Higher, Secondary Specialist, and Professional Education Belorussian, Belo State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 220 copies; price not given; bibliography on pp 7-8; (KL, 7-61 sup, 218)

DYMENDOV, I.A.

SOV-91-58-9-18/29

AUTHORS: Semenov, A.F., Engineer; Dymontov, I.A., Engineer

TITLE: Using a Swiss Type Switchboard with an EMS-54 Millisectimer
for Checking the Operating Time of Pneumatic Switches
(Primeneniye kommutatora shveytsarskogo tipa k millisekun-
domeru tipa EMS-54 dlya proverki vremeni srabatyvaniya voz-
dushnykh vyklyuchateley)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This switchboard is for use with an EMS-54 milli-timer for checking the operation of pneumatic switches, in order that every time the switch is switched on or off, measurement can be made, thus conserving air. The switchboard consists of two sets of 4 brass strips, superimposed at right angles and insulated from each other. Holes are drilled at the points of intersection to take plugs which effect contact of any two strips at any given point. One set of strips is connected to the pneumatic switch, the other to the timer. The method of testing a pneumatic switch with this device is described. The switchboard is used by the Power Board of the Omsk Sovnarkhoz. There are 3 diagrams.

Card 1/1 1. Pressure switches--Test methods 2. Pressure switches--Testing equipment 3. Jacks (Electricity)--Applications

Card 1/1

DYMER, O.

NOVOTNY, J.; DYMER, O.; RACLAWSKY, V.

Ambulatory pneumothorax. Rozhl.tuberk. 10 no.1-2:11-33 '50.
(CIML 19:3)

1. Of the Central National Insurance Office (Head of the Health
Division -- Docent Edward Bresky, M.D.).

DYMER /
Excerpta Medica 1/5 sec 17 May 55 Pub. Health, Social Medicine & etc.

1997. DYMER O. Tbc Odd. KÚNZ, Praha II, Klimentská ul. * Obvodní systém v boji proti tuberkulóze.. The district system in combating tuberculosis ROZHL. TUBERK. 1954, 14/5 (225-228)

A description is given of the working of the district system in the anti-tb campaign, which system must become the intensified continuation of dispensary methods used in the past. The main features of the work of the district system are: (1) co-operation of the Health Centre and other components of the District Institute of the National Health, (2) an active campaign for the detection of recently diseased persons, (3) better training of doctors and sanitary personnel, (4) the co-ordination of work of sanitary districts, (5) the working out of a scheme according to which a person in charge of the treatment will be appointed. It will be necessary to deal with the hygiene services in industrial enterprises in the same way.

Symon - Prague (XVII, 15)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DYMER, O.

TB Ward KUNZ-KNV of the Central Bohemian Region
(Tbc odd. KUNZ-KNV Stredoceskeho kraje),
Prague-Veleslavín

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze, No 2, 1963, pp 118-126

"Results of the New Organization of Institutional Therapy of
Tuberculosis in the Central Bohemian Region."

DYMER, O
POLANSKY, F.

(1)

Czechoslovakia

Docent Doctor

KUNZ-KNV Tuberculosis Section of the Central Bohemian Kraj
(Tuberkulozni oddeleni KUNZ-KNV Stredoceskeho kraje), Prague-Veleslavin; Director: F. POLANSKY, Doc. Dr.

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose a v nemozech plichnich, No 8,
Sep 62, pp 612-615.

"On the Classification of Patients with Pulmonary TB with
Regard to Priority Care".

Co-authors:

DYMER, O., MAUREROVA-HUBACKOVA, F.; KUNZ-KNV Tuberculosis Section
of the Central Bohemian Kraj.

(3)

X1

2

POLÁNSKÝ, F., MU Dr; DYMER, O; URBANČÍK, B.

Czechoslovakia

Tuberculosis Ward KUNZ KUV of the Middle Czech Kraj --
Prague (Tuberkulózní oddělení KUNZ KUV Středo-
českého kraje -- Praha); Chief: F. POLÁNSKÝ, MU Dr.
- (for all)

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze, No 10, 1962, pp 740-
743

"Evaluation of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence in
the Central Bohemian (Prague) Kraj for the First
Half-Year 1961."

DYMERSKIY, V. Ya.

"K voprosu o psikhologicheskem analize deyatel'nosti po upravleniyu i
kontrolyu dvizhushcheysha sistemy 'chelovek-mashina.'"

report submitted for 15th Intl Cong, Intl Assn of Applied Psychology, Ljubljana,
Yugoslavia, 2-8 Aug 1964.

Moskovskiy universitet.

L 08390-67

ACC NR: AR6032363

SOURCE CODE: UR/0264/66/000/007/V005/V005

AUTHOR: Dymerskiy, V. Ya.; Gol'tsman, N. I.

TITLE: Quantitative analysis of screen image perception and monitoring indicators based on the observer's position

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozdushnyy transport, Abs. 7V30

REF SOURCE: Sb. Psikhologiya i tekhnika. M., Prosveshcheniye, 1965, 118-132

TOPIC TAGS: perception, test monitoring, quantitative analysis, image perception

ABSTRACT: A series of calculations has been made, based on a quantitative analysis of perceptual processes, describing image perception in respect to screen dimensions, type of image, and the position of the operator. Mean values of the relative errors in perception of projected linear standards of (4—20 cm) the lines either differed from the standard by 20, 10, 5 and 2.5% or the lines equal to the standards were analyzed in direct psychological testing of 25 students. The distance of the screen from the test subjects was 0.5, 2.0, or 8.0 m. The line of

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.13.05

L 08390-67

ACC NR: AR6032363

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vision was directed towards the objects at angles of 0° , 30° , and 60° to the normal of the screen's surface. It was established that the estimate of differences in dimensions of horizontal screen images does not depend significantly on the angle of vision. The perception of a complex "meaningful" object (human face and its expression) is also independent of both the angle of vision and the observer's distance from the screen. It is assumed that the perception of objects of intermediate complexity, such as symbol indicators, should also follow the same rule.
V. Shopen. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 05, 01, 17/

2/3

L 36336-66

ACC NR: AT6012895

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0160/0164

AUTHOR: Dymerskiy, V. Ya.

27

B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Accuracy of psychological mapping of signs, sensation, and perception thresholds

SOURCE: Sistema chelovek i avtomat (Man-automaton systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 160-164

TOPIC TAGS: psychology, bionics

22

ABSTRACT: The author studies the accuracy of psychological mapping of signs, sensation, and perception thresholds. Signs which can be mapped independently and signs which cannot be mapped independently form a single system. The psychological process of perception constitutes psychological computation of sign values on the basis of given linear measurements of other signs and mapping of functional relationships between corresponding signs. The accuracy of the mapping of one quantity by another is studied. A, B, C, ... N are the quantities characterizing the elements of the single system. A functional relationship exists between A, B, C, ... N.

$$A = F(B, C, D, \dots, N).$$

(1)

Card 1/3

L 36336-66

ACC NR: AT6012895

A is an independently mapped quantity, and B is mapped by A. A change in A is a function of a change in B and is expressed by the function $(A)_B$, where

$$(A)_B = \frac{\partial F(B, C, \dots, N)}{\partial B} \quad (2)$$

is the partial derivative of the function F with respect to B. The relative change of A as a function of a change in B is given by the ratio

$$\frac{(A)_B}{A},$$

Where $(A)_B$ and A are Eqs. (1) and (2). The quantity $\frac{(A)_B}{A}$ gives the measure of relative

change of A brought about by a change in B. The ratio $\left| \frac{(A)_B}{A} \right|$ to the differential percep-

tion threshold of the quantity A shows how many times the relative change of A can be observed with respect to the change of B to a unit. An expression is given for this quantity where P_a is the differential sensation threshold for A. A concrete example of perception is presented based on this formula. The results show that if the functional relationship

L 36336-66

ACC NR: AT6012895

(Eq. (1) and the differential threshold of the directly mapped quantity is known then it is possible to determine the preception thresholds of B, C, ..., N which are related to the functional relationship. These can be determined on a theoretical basis only. Since the thresholds are statistic quantities arising from need for perception reliability of B, their real values can be determined. The data in this report may be used for solving certain problems in engineering psychology. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 05 / SUBM DATE: 02Aug65
06/

Card 3/3 23

DYMOVA, Hana

Removal of the red pigment from purified diphtheria anatoxin
by magnesium hydroxide. J. hyg. epidem. 7 no.2:220-224 '63.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague.
(DIPHTHERIA TOXOID) (MAGNESIUM) (PIGMENTS)

DYMINA, G.D.

Study of the influence of burnout on the meadow grasses of the
Far Eastern Maritime Territory. Vest. LGU 19 no. 21864-74 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

DYMINSKA, M.

WSZECHSWIAT. Warszawa. No. 10, Oct. 1958.

Lichens and their role in man's life and economy. p.281.

SCIENCE

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1958, Unclass.

21.5000

S/044/62/000/007/099/100
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Dymerskiy, V. Ya.

TITLE: On the question of the psychological analysis of the contents and the methods of adjusting automatic work benches and lines. Report I. On the psychological analysis of the activity of adjusting automatic work benches and lines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 7, 1962, 82, abstract 7V403. ("Dokl. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR", 1961, no. 2, 79-82)

TEXT: The purpose of the examination is the psychological analysis of the activity of adjusting and controlling the automatic equipment. In the report at hand the activity of the adjuster is analysed. The basic actions of adjustment are classified; the scheme of the activity of the operator-adjuster is given. The influence of emotional will factors on the work of the operators is characterized. The results of the psychological analysis make it possible to give a temporary estimate for the contents and, in part, also for the method of instructing the operators, as well as for the education of some characteristics which

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are necessary for the adjusters.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

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(EYE, wounds and injuries,
in agricultural workers)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,
eye, in agricultural workers)

(AGRICULTURE,
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